

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1883.

Amorments To-Day. Amount of the Common of the Co Spency of Palace Music stall-Variety, S.P. M.
Star theories—The Ameden. S.P. M.
Temp Paster's Solth St. Theestes—Vim. S.P. M.
Twenty-third St. Theest e-Bustle Among Pettleoats
Union quare Theories—La Selle Russe. S.P. M.
Weindoo's Theories—La Selle Russe. S.P. M.
Windoo's Theories—Ret Second Lova. S.P. M.

To Advertising Agents and Newsdealers. Wednesday, May 30, being a legal holiday, the weekly edition of Tur Sur for next week will be published on the morning of Tuesday. May 29. Advertisements and orders should therefore be handed in by Monday, the 28th.

The Brooklyn Bridge.

On the 3d of January, 1870, the work of preparing for the foundation of the tower in Brooklyn was begun; and the stone tablet close to the top of that mighty pile bears the date of 1875. A similar tablet in the face of the New York pier bears the same date, although it was not finished and ready for the cable until a year later. A person who never had built such a bridge, would naturally suppose that the cables, made up of thousands of fine steel wires, would be put together and then hoisted to their proper places on top of the towers. But this was not the way. On Aug. 14, 1876, the end of a small wire was fastened to a seow on one side of the river, and carried across to the other side, where it was hauled up aloft so that it cleared the masts of ships; and then other wires and ropes were passed back and forth by means of the first until a footway was built, and the machines made ready to stretch the cable wires across. And so the great cables grew in the air until they reached their present size. Then the iron roadways were fastened to them, two carriage ways, two railroad tracks, and a footpath; and to-day, a little more than thirteen years from the time of its beginning, Mayor Low will enter the bridge from the Brooklyn end with a crowd of his tellow citizens, and wait at the Brooklyn station to receive the Mayor of New York. who will come across with a crowd of his fellow citizens, including the President of the United States.

This distinguished party will be wise if they walk across on the raised footway in the centre. They should not walk very fast, for the grade is too steep for the ponderous form of President ARTHUR to be hurried much beyoud the meditative step of the fisherman, if he is to arrive at the Brooklyn side with proper dignity. A gentle gait will also be better adapted to the conversation which will doubtless be carried on between Mayor EDSON and the President. The Mayor will naturally do most of the talking, as he is more intimately associated with the many interesting objects which rise into prominent view from such a height as the bridge. He can point out the tall tower of the Tribune, whose roof is higher than the President can get on the bridge, unless he should ascend to the top of one of the piers. Gen. ARTHUR must not forget, however, that near to the Tribune is the unpretentious office of THE SUN, which has the same disposition to do justice to him as to every other man. About the only novel object that the President can call the Mayor's attention to, will be a handsome steam yacht which was built for his own use by Mr. HENRY N. SMITH of Wall street, the owner of Goldsmith Maid. This yacht was sold by Mr. SMITH to the Government, and has dually come into Gen. ARTHUR's hands as the Republican President, to be used to go a fishing or eight seeing, or wherever he other vessels of the United States and help all the thunder from their guns in have reached Brooklyn, the President will by Mr. WILLIAM C. KINGSLEY and enjoy the eloquence of the addresses by Mayor Low, Mayor Epson, Dr. Stonns, and the Hon. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Orators of the Day.

We have no means of knowing before hand how these gentlemen will regard the bridge. Perhaps, after the manner of our foreign Consuls when courtesies are offered | nine and ten million dollars. them in other countries, the two Mayors may congratulate each other and the citizens of both New York and Brookivn upon the "prospective strengthening of the already cordial relations" between the two enormous cities, and the "probability of a closer intimacy between the counties of Kings and New York"-considerations that are commonplace enough. But as for Dr. STORRS and Mr Hewitt, their speeches are sure to be animated, learned, and philosophical, doing full justice to the importance of the

In regard to the main question, there are various ways of looking at it. The bridge will doubtless be of great convenience to the inhabitants of both cities. Thousands of vehicles will cross it on the wagon drives, and many more thousands of persons will walk across or be carried over in the cars, a few for the novelty of the thing and to view the great stretch of country, with its counttess and surprisingly diversified features of interest, and to see more closely the imposing arches of the piers and the majestic sweep of the cables up one side and down the other; but the great mass of people will cross because they years." have something to do on the other side. It is hardly probable that the interchange of business between the cities The present traffic has been accommodated by the ferryboats, and the bridge will scarcely improve the facility for the much greater quantity of goods will at once | forfeited. be sent over from Brooklyn to New York or from New York to Brooklyn. Possibly some York, but who have so seriously objected to hoats that they have lived in inferior accommodations in Harlem, may now go to live in large. We think therefore that the bridge is not destined to have any startling immediate effect on the business relations of the two cities. Great causes act gradually.

But will its effect be different on the social ly lessen the almost impassable distance between us? This is somewhat doubtful. To has always been a little further off than Philadelphia. New Yorkers generally have more acquaintance, and pay more frequent visits in Philadelphia than they do in Brooklyn. New Yorkers are much more familiar with the pensive productions of George W. CHILDS, A. M., than they are with the coi- of the Philadelphia fruiterer. nums of the leading journals of Brooklyn. | It should be noted that the shipment of

Probably no citizen of Manhattan Island who doesn't go to Long Island, ever sees a copy of the Eagle or the Union, or knows the in-struction and entertainment that can there be gathered. And while this lordly strueture will excite the wonder and curiosity of every New Yorker, it will probably be a long time before it comes into such general use that the inhabitants of New York above Washington square will be seen any oftener on Brooklyn Heights than they have been formerly. But to the residents of Brooklyn great opportunities will now be opened. They can come over here to do their shopping and see the picture galleries; and there is no reason why Mayor EDSON, on behalf of the citizens of New York, should feel any hesitation about assuring Mayor Low, the representative of Brooklyn, of his distinguished consideration and that of the rest of mankind. And all the rest will come in due time.

But what a monument the bridge is! The long slope leading from the entrance past the anchorage, with the cables springing out of the iron structure up to the top of the piers, to be met again on the other side, where they descend to the roadbed, the grand Gothic arches over the passages through the towers, may well strike one with awe and admiration at the ability of man to pile up such an edifice. Whether one stands upon it, or looks at it from a distance, or passes underneath, it presents the same air of majestic grandeur and indestructible solidity that must cause it to be forever counted among the most imposing buildings that have ever been raised. And when one thinks of the daily use this vast structure will be to thousands of people, it out distinct from all other works of equal magnitude. May the bridge last forever, and reflect eternal honor on its builders!

Mr. Chandler's Armada.

Every citizen of New York should go down to the Battery to-day and view the fleet of men-of-war sent by the Secretary of the Navy to assist in the bridge celebration. It is a rare spectacle. Five American war ships are not often seen together riding at anchor in this harbor.

The chief interest of the display does not lie in the beauty of the fleet, for the ships are about as ungainly and antiquated as a Morris Canal boat. In speed they are slightly, and only slightly, superior to a Harlem horse car. As engines of offensive warfare they are a little more terrible than a North River ferryboat. For purposes of defence against the modern navies of the world they will not compare favorably with the round fort on Governor's Island. The Kearsarge has a glorious record, but she is a ship of the past. The Yantic dates back to 1864. The Tennessee has been repaired and rerepaired nearly every year since 1865. The Vandalia was rebuilt eleven years ago. The Minnesota has lumbered over the seas since 1855. We do not include the poor old Saratoga in the list. She is a sailing vessel, built when JOHN TYLER was President of the United States.

In fine, this fleet, the pick of the North Atlantic squadron, is composed of superannuated, superseded, and superfluous vessels, too weak to fight, too slow either to overtake an enemy or to run away from a pursucr. They are the best the Navy Department can show to New York or to the world; and yet, by the department's own estimate, it would cost to-day \$1,363,124 to put the five ships in effective condition, even according

to the Robesonian ideas of naval effectiveness. In one respect, however, the five vessels surpass any fleet of equal number and similar class that was ever collected in salt water at any point of the globe's surface. Here is approximately what the five wooden craft

| Tons. | Guns. | Cost. |
|---------------|-------|----------|
| Yantic 410 | 5 | \$764,01 |
| Vandsha 981 | 8 | 925,96 |
| Kearsarge 005 | 7 | 1,363,24 |
| Minnesota | 46 | 2,318,47 |
| Tennessee | 21 | 8,524,73 |

These totals are derived from the figures fishing or eight seeing, or wherever he pleases. She will lie near the bridge with wrung from Mr. CHANDLER'S bureaus by Mr. at Philadelphia. Hewirr's resolution of Jan. 17, 1872. The furnished by the honor of the occasion. Then, after the party | were imperfect, and artfully arranged to conceal the whole extent of the plundering have a chance to hear the presentation speech | under Secon Robeson. It is safe to say that the totals, as given above, fall far within the truth. The total for the Vandalia, for instance, does not include the cost of her original machinery. That item, together with the cost of repairs, &c., in the year and a half since the bureaus reported, would carry the grand total for the five vessels to between

> That is about two-thirds as much as has been spent in building the bridge that will stand for centuries. Go and gaze upon these termination would be good sense and Robesonian ships of war before they rot or sink!

The Tropic's Offence.

The return to Philadelphia of the American fruit steamer which recently landed an armed party of revolutionists at Miragoane, in Hayti, has been made the occasion for placing on trial Capt. RAND and First Mate PENDER. who are charged with having violated the neutrality laws.

Whatever excuses can be alleged in behalf of the owners and officers of the fruiterer, there can be no question that she was used for infringing these laws. Section 5,286 of the Revised Statutes of the United States reads as follows:

ion of the United States, begins, or sets on foot, or provides or prepares the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, shall be deemed guilty of a high unisdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three

Section 5,283 punishes the offence of fitting out and arming a vessel, with intent to employ her in hostilities against a country with will be immediately increased by the bridge. which the United States are at peace, by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars and imprisonment for not more than three years; and the vessel itself, with its macrossing of teams to such a degree that a terials, arms, ammunition, and stores, is to be

The Tropic secretly carried out from Philadelphia in March a military cargo, conpeople doing business in the lower part of New sisting of over seventy boxes, containing rifles, two fieldpieces, saddles, and uniforms. crossing the river twice a day in the ferry- Upon reaching the Island of Inagua she received on board a body of men, who immediately took possession of the arms and uni-Brooklyn; but the number is not likely to be forms, and occupied the decks for the purposes of drilling. Finally, entering the harbor of Miragoane at midnight of March 26, she landed her troops, who before dawn surprised the garrison there and captured the fort. Having thus obtained a foothold on intercourse of the present generation with the coast, the insurgents, commanded by their Brooklyn neighbors? Will it material- | Gen. BOYER-BAZELAIS, who had been living in exile and had planned this attempt, were able to maintain themselves until they could the majority of New York people Brooklyn procure reënforcements. They strengthened their works, and the forces of President Salomon, on arriving from Port-au-Prince, were repulsed. Since then the insurrection has held its own, and has gained successes, so that a civil war is raging in the republic as the outcome of this unlawful use

arms and ammunition to Hayti would not in itself have been a violation of domestic stat-utes or international obligations. Rifles and cartridges are used for other than warlike purposes, and are legitimate articles of commerce. Even when a war is going on, they may be sent lawfully from a neutral country to the seat of hostilities, at the risk of their seizure as contraband by a blockading vessel or other belligerent force. But the Tropic ostensibly went out with no cargo, so that port regulations were violated by her. The explanation originally offered was that the boxes were sent aboard by a stranger, as packages of furniture, after the vessel had cleared in ballast, and that Capt. RAND thought he had made arrangements to have the unexpected addition reported at the Custom House. The subsequent use of this pretended furniture makes this story extremely suspicious; the matter, however, is one for the owners or officers to settle with the port authorities.

But taking aboard the troops of BAZELAIS at Inagua and landing them at Miragoane was unquestionably a violation of the statutes. The defence is that these men had possession of the ship, so that its officers and crew were virtually prisoners, obeying orders under compulsion. This may be; but the prisoners could not have navigated more in the interest of the insurgents had the actual occurrences been arranged from the outset. Indeed, could a plan be formed for infringing the neutrality laws by a series of devices which would offer loopholes at every point for escaping the consequences, provided the pretences of the lawbreakers should be accepted, it must necessarily take a shape assumes a character which causes it to stand closely resembling the actual facts in the case of the Tropic.

It is, of course, possible that this vessel has been only the victim of a series of unfortunate circumstances, combining to throw upon her the appearance of deliberately breaking the laws. Yet, if so, it becomes clear that, as these laws stand, an armed expedition may start from an American dockyard, land in a country with which our own is at peace, and there foment a sanguinary civil war, all without the responsible connivance of the owners, officers, or crew of the vessels employed.

Intemperate Talk by a Clergyman.

"He said he cared nothing for what the secular press would say. He has no tears of

it, and asks no favors from it." These are the sentiments of the Rev. How-ARD CROSBY, as reported on Tuesday, at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Saratoga. The remarks were called out by a suggestion from another minister that certain action would leave the Steubenville Presbytery open to the assaults of the secular press.

Fairness, toleration, and moderation in the use of language are commonly accounted desirable attributes in a minister of the Gospel. To show how poorly they are exemplified by Dr. Crosby in this remarkable utterance concerning the newspapers, let us see how a similar statement by the press in regard to the clergy would read:

"We care nothing for what the clergy may say. We have no fear of clergymen and ask no favors from them."

What Dr. Crossy calls the secular press, however, is too just and sensible to indulge in any such intemperate talk. Considered as a whole it is the steadfast supporter of morality and religion. No other agency is half so efficient as the press in extending the influence of the clergy. It gives a congregation of thousands of readers to many a minister who preaches only to hundreds or perhaps only to scores of hearers. Every intelligent clergyman appreciates the invaluable service thus rendered by the newspapers to the cause of good morals; and there is no more propriety in speaking of the press in the tone of careless contempt adopted by Dr. Crossy than there would be in assuming that ministers generally must be bad men because a Reformed Presbyterian elergyman was denounced as "a living dis-

By his estentations declaration that he has no fears of the secular press and cares nothing for what it may say, Dr. CROSBY maulfests a peculiar ingratitude as well as a lack of intellectual appreciation. The newspapers have done so much to magnify and extend his reputation that a grateful man would hardly forget it.

Reduction.

It is said, on Republican authority, that President ARTHUR intends to adopt the idea of THE SUN, and diminish the number of internal revenue districts. Such a degood party policy. But many Republican Congressmen are bitterly opposed to the consolidation of revenue districts, because such a step would leave some of their dependants out in the cold. The salaries of the various officers, collectors, deputies, clerks, informers, spies, and hangers on of the Bureau of Internal Revenue amounted for the last fiscal year to four millions and a half in round numbers. Not without a struggle will the politicians be weaned from such precious pap.

As these same Congressmen disregarded President ARTHUR'S recommendation to abolish all internal revenue taxes except those on spirits, he may enjoy a proper revenge in disregarding their entreaties now; and he may at the same time enjoy the satis-

faction of knowing that he is in the right. We hope, however, that the reduction which he proposes is greater than his Repub-Hean friends give him credit for. The present number of districts is one hundred and twenty-six, and he is said to have decided that ninety-two will be sufficient to do the work. It will be remembered that even the last House of Representatives passed an amendment to the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Appropriation bill, fixing the number of collection districts at eighty; and that body would certainly not be likely to go

too far in the way of retrenchment. President ARTHUR should remember that the taxes on spirits and tobacco will soon be about all the internal revenue that collectors will have to collect. This reduction of taxation should be accompanied by a reduction in the cost of collection.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his last report estimated the sum required for salaries and expenses of collectors alone for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, at \$2,100,000. Yet the bulk of the receipts from internal revenue taxes comes from a few great districts. A single district in Illinois is said to pay about one-eleventh of the entire receipts of the bureau. The small districts ought to be abolished at once. The number of cierks in the Commissioner's office and the little army of deputy collectors, surveyors, gaugers, messengers, and janitors ought to be greatly reduced.

A Republican House of Representatives believed that the efficiency of the bureau would not be impaired by reducing the number of districts by one-third. An estimate from such a source is not likely to be an underestimate. The work of the bureau could be done as well as it is if the President should abolish onehalf of the districts. But a bureau which

wants \$5,274,190 for a year's expenses, and mainly for salaries, is too useful for political purposes to be very rudely dealt with.

In his argument in the HUNTINGTON case before Judge Barrett yesterday, the eloquent Joe Choate spoke with earnestness of the corruption which for twenty years has pervaded the Government in Washington. Yet during these twenty years the Republicans have been in power there without a moment's interrup-tion, and the corruption is all theirs. Mr. CHOATE is a Republican, but his sense of truth is stronger than his zeal for his party. The avowal does him honor.

The Republican party ought to be turned out.

We presume that the false reports circulated on Monday that an Irishman had tried to break into the British Legation at Washington, that the police were patrolling the Legation quarters, and that a battery of artillery was held in rendiness to protect them, were cabled to London, and strengthened the notions current there about the revengeful projects of the Irish dynamite party. The Londoners have already heard the story of danger for the Princess Louise at Ottawa, the story of the old stone lions at the British Consulate in Broadway, and the story about the threats because of the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge on surprising if they should think that times must be even more dreadful here than they are in Ireland itself. And yet what a merry-go-round we are having in New York.

All the people of Brooklyn should pay a visit to New York city to-day, and take a look at the decorations of THE SUN office. No doubt a vast multitude of New Yorkers will gaze upon them with patriotic and artistic delight, and it will be hard work for them to refrain from crying, Hurrah for THE SUN!

It is an interesting fact to be kept in mind when reading the Russian news of these days. that all the despatches from Moscow about the Czar's coronation are made up directly under the watchful scruting of the Czar's own censors, who supervise every word that passes over the telegraph wires running beyond the western rontier of his dominions. Not a word considered undesirable by any one of them can go out to the world at large, and every word is chosen so as to gratify their imperial master.

We dare say Anthony Comstock has done

The multitude of strangers who have come here to assist the President in opening the Roebling bridge must not fail to take a look at Brooklyn to-day and to-morrow.

Yesterday the international rifle team for the match of 1883 began practice at Creedmoor. Unless foul weather should interfere with their programme, the members will have twelve days of shooting together before going to Wimbledon, and some opportunity for further preparation at the latter point. In the intervals between the appointed times of team practice the men can improve themselves individually. This is a marked gain over the experience of last year. Then everything was hurried, and the team was picked out so late as to have very little opportunity to shoot together, although many of them were hardly better than novices at the long ranges. Much time, too, was wasted in experiments with ammunition, as there was a great difference in the views entertained in regard to the various sorts offered. The rifles themselves were not suited to the work required of them, never having been constructed for use at the long ranges. The new weapons, which were so constructed, came so late into the hands of the team that many of them would not consent to risking their own reputations and their contributions to the success of the contest, upon their meagre knowledge of the new guas. But now, with military rifles and ammunition as good as any in Great Britain, used by men who have had a reasonable familiarity with long-range shooting. as their scores show, there is a fair prospect of

A railroad office in Philadelphia was surcounded yesterday by a clamorous crowd of hungry Italians, who had been thirty-nine days at work without receiving any wages. That was a discreditable state of things. to some persons the responsibility for it was on the contractor; and there was talk of mysterious, far-reaching uses for this road, which is the Philadelphia and Chester County: but the possible importance of the railroad is a trifle to those whose grievances are hunger and fraud.

Our readers have perhaps noticed that the circulation of THE SUN steadily increases. We like it. Let the good work go on!

Put not your trust in princes nor in the Derby favorites. None of the horses which at one time and another have been first in the betting for the Epsom contest was the leader yesterday among the crowd of racers.

Macheath, who was once the favorite, was ompelled some time ago to retire on account of the death of his owner, Mr. CRAWFURD, and Beau Brummell, the Prince, and Galliard, who have successively led the quotations, have all succumbed to St. Blaise, who a short while ago was quoted at 40 to 1. St. Blaise is a son of the illustrious Hermit, the sire of last year's win-

It looks like a sign of the pacification of Ireland that the marines who have been assisting the police are to be withdrawn from the country., The English Government have doubtless full confidence now that the army of informers will keep them properly warned of any danger that may arise hereafter.

Where can you, find a heroine of loftler quality than the old French widow, Mrs. Louisa GUEDAN, who was suffocated in the Greene street fire of yesterday? Mrs. GUEDAN had inherited from her husband the manufactory of artificial leaves, in which the fire broke out so quickly and raged so furiously. Upon the explosion of the chemicals, through which the building was at once wrapped in flames, the brave little widow, seventy years of age, made for the stairs, rushed up to the second story. threw herself against the door of her workmen's room, shouted " Fire!" ran up the second stairway through the stifling smoke, and upward again to the top story, struggling to rescue a mother and her four children who had quarters there. A workman on the second story caught these helpless ones, but a dense cloud of black smoke that rolled up immediately shut her out from view, and only a half-stifled cry reached him from above as he escaped through the window. "The firemen," says a reporter who tells the tale, "when they made their way up after a flerce fight with the finmes, found Mrs. GUEDAN dead on the upper landing at the door of the people she had tried to save.' The mother and four children, for whose sake she lost her life, had been out of the house, unbeknown to Mrs. GUEDAN, before the fire took place, and so were away from the danger. Brave Mrs. GUEDAN, grand old widow! What lustre such a deed as that which she performed yesterday throws over her life and her death!

What a host of dignitaries the people of the city can gaze upon to-day! Here is the President himself, and here are no less than four of his Cabinet officers. Then look at the Governors and Congressmen, and at these two Mayors from New York and Brooklyn, and at all these other Mayors from adjacent or distant cities. Behold these Aldermen from far and near. Behold the preachers, orators, editors, engineers, musicians, and Ladies, ay, here too are ladies of Brooklyn and New York. It is a festive spectacle, truly. But the elder Roebling, who planned the bridge is dead, and the younger ROEBLING, who built it, is disabled. How the stout old German, to whom we owe so much as the designer of the bridge, would have rejoiced to-day had he lived to see this celebration!

The Manhattan is a new magazine. It belongs

MID-WEEK ECHOES.

Wall street seems really to be a kind of wonder land. Since Monday there has been nothing but reports of terrific storms from all parts of the country. Floods, snow storms rosts, everything bad that one could think of at this season of the year, but the stock market went smartly up on all that. Pig iron went down \$2 a ton and the coal stocks went up about \$2 a share on it. Mr. Samuel Sloan lost the control of one of the Delaware and Lackawanna's feeders, the Rome, Watertown and up on it. The Union Pacific loses a large portion of its traffic and has its leading officers disabled by protracted illness, and the stock goes up. The same thing goes on all through the list. The boys on the Exchange think that Jay Gould's finger is again in the pie, that he cannot afford to let prices go down all at once, and that the constantly increasing short inerest gives him a fair chance for a squeeze. They consequently cover their shorts, go long of some fancies, and aid him in putting the whole list up. To-morrow or the day after he will begin to sell again, and the soda-water

fizzle of yesterday may be played out. Since the publication of the interview with ex-Gov. Stanford in Sunday's Sun the stock of the Central Pacific has gone up from 71 's to 75, the serious illness of the President of the company notwithstanding. Mr. Stanford will sail for Europe on Saturday on the Germanic, to be placed under the care of the London medical elebrity, Dr. Jenner. But, as he says himself. the Pacific coast will live longer than he will, and the advent of the rainy season after the equinoctial gales, instead of before them did the soil and the growing crops a great deal of good. The Californian residents of this city expect to see this year in their section of the country a larger crop of grain and fruit than they have ever had before.

It appears that the true meaning of the Stock Exchange remaining open to-day is to be sought in the fact that the Brooklyn Bridge authorities have ignored Wall street in their invitaions to the pageant. There can be no doubt that the New York Stock Exchange as a body is one of the richest, most liberal, and most in fluential corporations in the city. Whenever any calamity occurs in Brooklyn application or relief is at once made to the Stock Exchange and liberally responded to. A large number of tock brokers are residents of Brooklyn. But they were all ignored on this occasion, and the Exchange, tacitly taking it for a want of civilty, resolved to go on with business as usual, and let "the bridge go to the deuce." The fisticuff fracas which occurred on Satur-

day night near the Worth monument, and which was followed by some "chin music" on Sunday at a fashionable restaurant, has a peculiar flavor about it. A rich and well-con nected young man supposed to belong to society, and certainly belonging to one of the est clubs of the country, has his face slapped and doesn't resent it. A man is no more dis-honored by being licked by a stronger man than is a General by losing a battle against overwhelming forces. But, in both cases, some ight must be shown. In this instance, however, there was nothing but downright licking. without the slightest show in return. Such a fact would be more than sufficient all over the world to cause the debarring of the lieked man from all respectable association. An officer of any army would be disgraced forever if he had quietly submitted to such treatment; so would a member of any honorable workingman's corporation. But the clubs in England and America seem to take a different view of the matter. Anything that happens outside a club n either country is not taken cognizance of by the members in their corporate capacity. This may be the common-sense way of looking at the matter, for the club has no jurisdiction outside its doors and although the acts and words of a Mr. Loubat or a Mr. Turnbull are properly amenable to liscipline when performed and spoken within the sacred precincts of the Union Club, those of Fred May and James Gordon Bennett in Twenty-first street or Charley Carrington and Grenville Murray in Pall Mall are not considered subjects for club discipline. Of course, the members of a club can always send a man to Coventry so completely that he would rather never have been born; but there is no danger of any such action being taken in the present case with the provisions of the new Penal Code against duelling staring them in the face. It is one thing to ask a man to be your "friend, when at the very worst he may be only obliged to spend a fortnight in Brussels instead of Paris: but it is quite another thing to ask him o cross the Canadian frontier to find awaiting on his return a true bill from the Grand Jury, and a probable term of five or ten years up the river.

The cutting of railroad rates this summer seems likely to be followed by the cutting of pera rates next autumn. Mr. Abbey has beaten Col. Mapleson by bidding over him in wo or three instances for solo singers, but how is he to arrange his chorus and orchestra business? The famous Milan leader, Faccio, asks \$4,000 a month, and Viannesi cannot be got for less than \$3,000. The former will not come over unless he has the nucleus of his orchestra engaged with him, and that means an immense expense. The latter, though a good conductor, has no following, and would have to lead a scratch orchestra. Mapleson, on the other hand, has his instrumental department fixed permanently. In the matter of the chorus the same difficulty comes up. Mapleson has a chorus singing all the year round, either in London or in New York, while Abbey has none yet, and if he succeeds in getting up one he will have to find somebody to train it, and more than one city to rehearse in. The Italian colony of this city, though by no means favorably disposed toward Mapleson, is of the opinion that Abbey has not the slightest chance of making his venture pay. He may, and probably will, have plenty of high-paid stars. for he is liberal and enterprising. But he will probably not be able to get up an ensemble which will justify him in charging sufficiently high rates of admission to pay his enormous

The discussion which has been going on in the papers as to what Mr. Conkling really did and did not say on the occasion of his recent after-dinner speech proves at least one thingthat people should be very particular as to whose mahogany they put their legs under. There are certain persons in New York who pose as hosts, and who manage by judiciously tickling easily flattered parvenus to live on the fat of the land, without expending a single cent hemselves. A dinner is given; the soi disant Amphitryon issues invitations; the invited persons are told that it will cost them so much; then some celebrity is captured, such as Oscar Wilde, Gen. Grant, or the Marquis de Lenville of wax work renown, and all the gudgeons swim to the front with their foolish mouth open. Meanwhile the Amphitryon has a good dinner for nothing, and is sandwiched between 'the guests of the evening," in which position he gives vent to the usual platitudes and poses as a great man. How any sensible New Yorker can be thus gulled is one of the curious phenomena which some psychologist of the future will have to solve.

A Man who Cannot See Well Without his

Ear Trumpet. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: White I an unable directly to corroborate the statement of "Myope." I think an analogous experience of my own lends some support to his theory. I am afflicted with deafness, and have long noticed that I cannot see with when deprived of my ear transpet. But when that instrument is once carrially adjusted I have the vision a hawk, and I am beginning to suspect that the squees of smell and taste are mounted in the same manner.

Buooktys, May 23.

The Will of Rachel.

From the London Times. Paris. May 11.—The Court of Appeal gave interment today in a case which turned on the will of the great tracedients. Me Raccol: She left a life an anny of 0.000 france to North Earlier. She left a life an anny of 0.000 france to North Earlier with the france of commercies, and best own upon her own natural children. When, however should upon her own natural children. When, however should in, and objected to the reversion going to the children upon the town or with the two surviving relaters of Earlier She fairles with ungring that the clause in Rachel's will was a covering means of favoring her natural children, white clading the law. The Tribanal of First Instance diamassed the claims of the sisters, but this decision has now been reversed on appeal, and Rachel's children will not get what she intended for them FIXING THINGS FOR 1884.

What the Politicians May of the Propose

WASHINGTON, May 23 .- The fact that it has een virtually decided by the President and Secretary of the Treasury to abolish twentyfive or thirty of the existing internal revenue districts about the 1st of July is bringing here Republican members of Congress and other politicians from those districts most likely to be selected for destruction. Most of these politicians express a willingness to have somebody else's districts abolished, but they are crammed with arguments to show how seriously the service would be crippled if those districts in which they are interested should be wiped out. Some of them, however, claim that the proposed action of the President would be an unjustifiable exercise

that the proposed action of the President would be an unjustifiable exercise of the Executive authority, inasmuch as Congress at the last session made an appropriation for all the existing Collectors and districts for the next fiscal year. But the law is very explicit, it provides that the President may establish convenient collection districts, and for that purpose he may subdivide any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or may unite two or more States or Territories into one district, and may from time to time alter said districts; and it further provides that when two or more collection districts are united by him, he may designate from among the existing officers of such districts one Collector for the new district, or, at his discretion, he may make a new appointment of such officer for said district.

It is an interesting fact that some of the managers who have grave fears that President Arthur is quietly fixing things to secure, if possible, the lieublican nomination next year, think they see significance in this consolidation movement. They say that the President sees the advantage of having Arthur men for internal revenue Collectors, and that while the reduction of the number of Collectors will give him a little éciat as a reformer, it will also give him a little éciat as a reformer, it will also give him a little éciat as a reformer, it will also give him a little éciat as a reformer, it will also give him a little éciat as a reformer, it will also give him a little éciat as a reformer, it will also give him a little éciat as a reformer, it will also give him a little éciat as a reformer, and that while the reduction of the number of Collectors will give him a little éciat as a reformer, and that while the reduction of the humber of Collectors will give him a little éciat as a reformer, and that while the reduction of the humber of collectors will give him a little éciat as a reformer, and that while the reduction of the number of Collectors will give him a little éciat as a reformer, and t

INVESTIGATING THE COMPTROLLER. The Aldermen Decide to Examine Into his

The Board of Aldermen received yesterday from William A. Beach and John D. Townsend, counset for William C. Emmet and Frank Forrester, who were discharged from the Finance Department for neglect of duty, a request that they urge Mayor Edson to have a thorough examination of the Finance Department made. In their letter they say:

The knowledge of these late frauds, which have but cently been made known to the Mayor, by the admis-on of the Comptroller was known to him before or by the last election of city officers, and his neglect in no the last election of city officers, and his neglect in not formshing the details then must have materially weak, ened the chances of discovering any combination which may have existed among parties to the fraud. We better that the interests of our clients have been injured in this way, and from information which we have acquired from them we feet that we are justified in making this public request that you will urge upon the Mayor, by resolution, the importance of his requiring at once a complete examination of that department.

resolution, the importance of his requiring at once a complete examination of that department.

Alderman Cochrane moved that the special committee who were appointed to aid the Mayor in his inquiry concerning the Carroli embezzlement be directed to "unito with the Mayor in causing a thorough examination of all the accounts in the office of the Comproller and of the business methods therein employed for the years 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882. The Alderman said that the Commissioners of Accounts' report on the coupon frauds had raised the question of Comptroller Campbell's personal liability for any defaication of his subordinates. He was clearly liable if it were shown that he had been guilty of negligence. The Commissioners of Accounts had been guilty of negligence. The Commissioners are accounts had been guilty of negligence. The Commissioners of Accounts had been made the accounts of the Finance Department every three months. They had nominally performed that duty, and the Comptroller had to agreat extent relied upon their reports.

The Commissioners had certified on Nov. 30, 1882, that they had examined the Comptroller's accounts for the year then ended, and had found them correct. At that time Carroli's books had not been written up for ten months. Book keeper Barrett had said that interest coupons had been paid twice within three days, but the Commissioners of Accounts had failed to detect these double payments. Alderman Cochrance added that the Aldermen were entitled to have a thorough examination of the Finance Department.

**LATING REFERENT TO PERSON

LAYING RERDELL TO REST. Ingersoll Planning a First-Ciass Funeral for

the Government Witness. WASHINGTON, May 23 .- Mr. Ingersoll concluded to-day his review of Rerdell's testimony and then proposed to put him in his coffin and nail down the lid. He thought Rerdell's various affidavits, memoranda, and statements would do for mails. The Chico letter would serve as a coffin plate, the red book as a tombstone, and Rerdell's words, "Up to this time I have been faithful to every trust," as an epitaph. "My prayer," said Mr. | for Shoreham from 1903 until 1902 and during that Ingersoil, "to Gabriel when he passes over that grave, will be don't blow." He said there never had been and never would be twelve homest then who would deprive a citizen of liberty on the testimony of a man like Reviel.

and never would be twelve honest then who would deprive a citizen of liberty on the testimony of a man like
ferdell.

Mr. Ingersoll gave the rest of the day to answering the
arguments of Messrs. Ker and Ries, who had addressed
the jury for the tovernment. Mr. Hiss, he said, had denounced it as an impudent proceeding for borses to so
to the President. He (Ingersoll) edition from some in
this country we had not reached the sublimity of enoubery that regarded it as an injudent proceeding for a
citizen to go to the President, the sublimity of enoubery that regarded it as an injudent proceeding for a
citizen to go to the President, the sublimity of enoubery that regarded it as an injudent proceeding to a
citizen to go to the Armed to him during the campaign.

Mr. Bliss desired to correct the venture campaign.

Mr. Bliss desired to correct the venture narrhead a
memory by trying to make the jury believe that he was
about to remove two Cabinet officers on the affidavit of
Rerdell.

Mr. Ingersoll—Ma, hat yet upon the testimony of that
wretch you would not five men in the penitentiary.

Mr. Hiss-Not the sole testimony.

Mr. Ingersoll—No; but the soul-less testimony.

Mr. Ingersoll will continue to-morrow.

PRESBYTERIAN FOREIGN MISSIONS. Nearly \$700,000 Expended Last Year

Saratoga, May 23.—In the Presbyterian Genral Assembly to-day the forty-sixth annual report of the Board of Foreign Missions was read by the Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent of New York. The receipts from all ources, including last year's balance, are \$656,237; ex sources, including last year's balance, are \$556,237 expenditures. \$800,020, leaving a balance against the Board of \$10,383. The year's income represents the offerings of 4,22 churches, the largest number ever reported, and the liberality of the Women's Board The Board has in charge 159 American and 22 native ordsined unicomaries, besides 153 in two licentiates; by missionaries 21 male and 105 femine Americans, and 255 natives of bett sexes. In the mission schools there are 21,052 pupils. The report in speaking of Indian missions, and the chared that the greatest hindrances were the current loss and frames preptrated upon the red men by those and frames preptrated upon the red men by those and frames preptrated upon the red men by the

A Pass that Gives Chill a Short and Easy Route to the Atlantie.

PANAMA, May 12.-The Barilochi Pass, bereen Chill and the Argentine territory, which has been cently discovered, had long been searched for, but the estateness of the Indians in time of peace and the pre-cautions taken by them in time of war have latherto prevented it becoming known to Argentines and Chiliprevented it becoming known to Argentines and Chilians. The Jesuits were aware of its existence, and a
century and a haif ago insucessentiny expored for the
outrance to it in all directions, while Fessis, author of
the map of Chili, confidently, seeried that the easiest
route between the Arabitic and Pacific would become
known as soon as the Argentine drove the Indians from
the plains and mountains. The absorvery of this pass
places the Pacific willing as the property of the pass
places the Pacific will now be possible to construct a radioval from the Guiff of San Mattas, fraignoman on the Atlantic across the pairpus and through this
office a radioval from the Guiff of San Mattas, fraignoman of the Atlantic across the pairpus and through this
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flacence Arces to Santiago, the across the pairpus and through the
flaces the value of the Children of Southern and the disvercestimate the value of the Southern active the development of the vast plains of Southern active the development of the vast plains of Southern active the development of the vast plains of Southern active the development of the vast plains of Southern active the development of the vast plains of Southern active the depart of the first time explored and opened to civilization by Argentine and Childre soldiers.

He to Against It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I desire to take a most decided exception to the name "Roebling" Bridge. It is not Mr. Roebling's Bridge any more than Brings. It is not Mr. Locoling's brings my more than it is Mr. Fierson's Post Office or Mr. Arthur's Capitol, and so on, as highest mile to the cars on the highest mile to the cars on, as highest mile to the cars on, as highest mile to the cars on, as will ran over the New York and Brooklyn Brings, or, in other words, the people's brings. All honor to Mr. Rocoling and his assistants, down to the day laborate who lost their lives in building the bridge, but he flooding Bridge for me, by a large majority.

Brooklyn.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Do you think that John L. Sullivan, when in good condition, is the equal or superior of Mr. Tom Hyer, when the latter was at the zenith of his fame? WE. S. Brown, Misolatows, Comb., May 21.

SUNREAMS.

-Amasa Stone realized, poor man, the full force of the question, "What's all the world without a good digestion." He was a marry to dyspepsia, which produced with him sleeplesaness, and sometimes as

scarce got two hours' sleep in a night. -People who admire pansies should look at a bed on Brooklyn Heights, in a plot immediately op-posite Mr. A. A. Low's residence. It could scarcely be surpassed. Bright little plots light up streets deligh

fully, and should be more common. They give pleasure to tens of thousands. -Gustave DorF's last work, the statue of Alexandre Dumas perr, which was purely a labor of love Alexandre Dumas perr, which was purely a labor of love to the eminent artist, now stands veiled on its pedestal to the Place Malesherbes, in Paris, awaiting its formal special pride of the deceased sculptor.

-Should Cardinal Manning's health allow of his doing so, he will in all probability (the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian savs) attentione of the levees to be held by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty this season. This will be the first instance of an English Roman Catholic Bishop going to court since the Reformation.

-The Conservative journals have begun to style Mr. Gladstone the grand old Bohemian. Not only does he go to the opera and theatre, but he constantly entertains members of the theatrical profession. had Mme. Marie Roze Mapleson to breakfast lately of his official residence, in Downing street, and he will tala prominent part in the compinmentary dimer to be given to Irving before his departure for this country. —A curious incident happened before the

ion bill. A cartoon of the Premier and Mr. Bradianach was affixed to the mantelpiece in the "No" lobby, and formed the nucleus of attraction to a large crowd of Conservative manhers and Irishmen. Suddenly a young Liberal strode forward and tore down the picture. proceeding it, and hastily withdrawing-a piece of iconoclasm which greatly diverted those present.

-Mace, on his arrival in England with feet rope. It is now appropried that the experier bar been picked up by a bruiser from Birmingham, and an having a sangulnary turn are tremendously fluttered over the international duel. The arrangements are kept secret, and it seems to be the determination of all cerned to have the affair come off, in spite of the law and

... The uncertainty of human greatness and the emptiness of fame are ancient morals pointed by new example. Archer, the Approachless, has lost his eminence for the moment, and already the critics are doubting his chance of recovering it, and are speculating on his successor. The great jockey, as they called him in the days when the critics tanded their pet by simply backing his mount, has been comparatively down in his luck up to the present period of the season. Can

non, Fordham, and Lemaire show each better averages.

-The London Mark Lane Express sava that the borrible crucky of the transatiantic importa-tion of cattle is in favor of a meat traffic. The report of the Veterinary Department of the English Board of Trade certainly tells a dreadful tale. Two thousand seven hundred and ninety seven animals had to be thrown overboard, 195 insided dead, and 185 so insich in jured or exhausted that they had to be immediately killed on landing. Unhappily, the sufferings known to be experienced even by cattle coming to New York forbid assuming that this statement is exaggerated.

-The famous estate of Muskau-one rince Packler Muskau's, well known for his book of travels-has been bought of the heirs of the late mil honaire Prince Frederick of the Natherlands by Count Hermann you Arnim, brother in law and cousin of the late Count Harry von Arnim. The estate exceeds in size some small German principalities, and contame a town and thirty-nine villages, which include near those people. The park covers 4 300 acres, and there is a forest of 120,000. The chateau is magnificent. The price was \$2,250,000.

-It will be refreshing to lovers of the turf ere to know that its patrons in England have general lived to a great age. The famous Duke of Queenstary died at 86. Lord Clermont at 84 Mr. Wentworth at 85 Mr. Thomas Paxton at 87, the two racing Dukes of Gration at 84 and 70, Sir Charles Bunbury at 82 the Enri of Fee mont at 85, the Hon. Richard Vernon at 88, Sir John Smile at 80, and the fourth Duke of Portland at 80. At this moment the father of the Jockey Club, Lord Snadbroke, is 10; Lord Mostyn, who won the St. Leger in 1845 with Queen of Trumps, is 90, and Gen. Pearson is drawing

-The Daily Universal Register, out of which the London Times sprang, was a dingy little sheet about twice as large as a sheet of foolerap, without a "leader," and containing a small number of well selected paragraphs of news. It had also occasionally a short iotice of the plays of the night before and a few items of what we now call fashionable intelligence. The advertisements, after the paper had been in existence three years, averaged about fifty a day, most of them very short. Its price was six cents. The paper on which it was printed was coarse and cheap. In the third year of its existence, on the 1st of January, 1788, the name was changed to the Timer.

—The present "father of the House of

mmons," Mr. Christopher Rice Mansell Taibot, has sat for the county of Glamorgan, without inter-tion, from 1830 down to this day. Like other there of the House" who preceded him, he has been distinguished for brilliant silence rather than obstructive loquacity. His immediate predecessor. Mr. Cecil Forester, the present Lord Forester, sat for Much Wenlock from 1828 to 1874, and never broke silence during that time. period of nearly sixty years spoke but once, and that t

introduce a bill forbidding branching to be compelled to clean windows from the outside. -A bridal night experience almost surpassing in tracic horror that of the bride of Lammermoor which Scott said was "au ower true tale," is reported from Rio Grande del Sur, near the Urnguay frontier . young fariner's marriage was postponed on account on his being bitten by a dog. The wound was cantelled and all went well. Three months later doctors declarall danger over. The marriage took place. A suppor followed, and at support the bridgroom was noticed to fall into gloomy abstraction. After support came dancing and when the ball was at its height, the bride and bridegroom withdrew. About an hour later piersing screams came from the bridal chamber. The door was borst open. On the floor lay the bride, still alive, but form to though by a wild beast. The bridegroom covered with blood, and foaming at the mouth, cowered in a corner, but in a moment sprang upon one of the men, when a brother of the bride sent a builet through his brain. -Ireland is fairly entitled to the credit or

having produced the greatest scoundrel of modern nes Shakespeare, perhaps, forceauchlin My conscience hath a thousand several tongues, And every tongue brings in a several tale, And every tale condemns me for a viliain

But the several cross examinations have brought on thousand details, and added innumerable delicate shadows to the infamy of Carey's character which Shakespeare houseif could hardly have realized. An assassin himself and a suborner of assassination Carey's domestic instincts were not in the least offended by the knowledge that his wife and young children were living on terms of intimacy with Jose Brady and others of that stamp. A punctions attendant at col-minion, he confessed with a pleasant laught that his re-son for planning the "removal" of Mr Perster was that "he would not wish to meet him in heaven" cruel necessity which compels the Executive to the testimony of such a scoundrel and protect him it is popular vengeance.

-The "perpetual pensions" now paid by England to the descendants of great men are 11100 per annum to the Churchill who represents the bulls of Marlborough; £4.000 per annum to a Mr. Stewart who is the nearest descendant of William Penn Chies pe amoun to the individual (who is not a direct described by the way) representing Lord Nelson (2) is a year to the present Earl Rodney (22,000 a year to Viscount Fa mouth, who is at present a minor; £3.90) a year to had Ambierst, as compensation for an alleged grant of had, which George III was made to carry out, £381 per asnum to the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg forever be cause he was a favorite of William III., £1.29 and stree 1074 to the holder of the earldom of Bath. Dilete annum granted by Charles II, to the Earl of Alum-Estl granted by the same King to the bules of Graffield two pensions of 1780 its, 6d, granted to Sir Pers Most a and Sir W. Eden in perpetuity as compensation for the loss of offices. There are also pensions of from \$1,0000 22,000 each, which will expire with the third of six case, paid to Viscounts Hardinge, Gongh and Con-mere; Lords Keane, Seaton, Ragian, and Napier of data; Sir W. J. Withams of Kars and Sir it mry Have lock Allan. Taking the last nine to average £1 200 a year each, these pensions amount to an annual sur nearly \$200,000.

> You can't surmise My great surprise The first time that I advertised Bight after nine They formed in line Customers and old friends of mine. All enger to buy. For the reason why. That I was wise 1 do suppose Of all the goods in store My neighbor's house next door

A WISE MAN'S PORTUNE.

In this event I am bound to rent You may take the hint,

And go to THE SUR to advertise.